

THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Agents Planned Base Here for Kaiser's Submersibles

OBJECT TO CRIPPLE MUNITION SHIPMENTS

To Buy Ships in Which to Send Supplies to Germany

New York, Nov. 6.—A submarine base for German undersea boats either in Mexico or in the West Indies, the buying of ships in the name of German-Americans to send supplies to Scandinavia for Germany and the purchase of large amounts of chemicals and acids for explosives are among the plans involved in the plot of German agents to cripple the entente allies, federal authorities now suspect, says The Sun. The activities of Robert Fay and others, now under arrest charged with conspiring to blow up munition ships, are only a part of a much deeper and broader scheme to harass enemies of Germany.

The investigation of the federal grand jury, now hearing witnesses against the former lieutenant in the German army, is planned to cover a field in which the alleged Fay plot, only a small part. The federal authorities are investigating the use to which \$35,000,000 or more obtained from the sale of German war bonds is being put in this country. It is said that none of the money ever was sent to Germany, though friends of the German government insist that the funds were transmitted by wireless.

Significant of this broad inquiry is the wording of a book which has come into the possession of United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall and which purports to be a translation of "The War Book of the German General Staff." An excerpt follows:

Bribery of the enemy's subjects with the object of obtaining military advantages, acceptance of offers of treachery, reception of deserters, utilization of the discontented elements in the population, support of pretenders and the like are permissible; indeed, international law is in no way opposed to the exploitation of the crimes of third parties (assassinations, incendiarism, robbery and the like) to the prejudice of the enemy.

SOCIAL SPLIT IN CABINET

Every Member, Except Secretary of War Garrison, Attended Banquet Given in Honor of Bryan

Washington, Nov. 6.—A possible social split in the Wilson cabinet became known yesterday with the news of a dinner given Thursday night in Washington by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in honor of former Secretary of State Bryan. Every member of the cabinet with the exception of the secretary of war, Mr. Garrison, attended the dinner.

Speculation is rife here as to whether the secretary of war was invited, and as to whether, assuming he was invited, he declined because of Mr. Bryan's known opposition to the army program. The incident is considered significant here and fraught with the possibility of interesting developments.

IT WAS THOROUGH.

Testimony for Defense Regarding Admiral Little's Work.

Boston, Nov. 6.—The defense at the trial by court martial of Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, charged with neglect and careless methods as an inspection officer, yesterday produced several witnesses who testified regarding the efficiency of the batteries in submarine K-2, the specific ground of the complaint.

Former Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles, president of the Fore River company at the time the K-2 was under construction, said that the inspection work of Admiral Little was not only very thorough, but at times almost annoying.

Admiral Little, called as a witness in his own behalf, testified late yesterday that the agent of the Electric Boat company gave him a written agreement to make right any defects that might be found in the submarine's batteries. He was positive on this point, he said, although, in answer to a question, he declared he had been unable to locate the document after a diligent search.

McCALL ROOM PREDICTED.

Washington Political Wiseacre Think His Chance Good.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Politicians in Washington believe that the election of least Tuesday have brought a new figure to the front as a possibility for the Republican presidential nomination. Many are of the opinion that the name of Samuel W. McCall, the new governor of Massachusetts, will receive much favorable consideration in the course of the next few weeks. Mr. McCall, it is pointed out, made an admirable record as an able and independent thinker in the House of Representatives and his election to the Massachusetts governorship already has brought forth high praise from many prominent quarters.

It has been remarked that in the event of a favorite son deadlock, as now seems to be threatened, serious consideration of a man who has not given himself a candidate, such as Governor McCall, might be brought about.

DO YOU SUFFER FROM BACKACHE?

When your kidneys are weak and torpid they do not properly perform their functions; your back aches and you do not feel like doing much of anything. You are likely to be dependent and to borrow trouble, just as if you hadn't enough already. Don't be a victim any longer.

The old reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, gives strength and tone to the kidneys and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar combination of roots, barks and herbs. No other medicine acts like it, because no other medicine has the same formula or ingredients. Accept no substitute, but insist on having Hood's, and get it today.—Adv.

KITCHENER HAS NOT RESIGNED, AND WON'T

Official Denial Made of a Report Circulated in London—Earl to Join the New Cabinet.

London, Nov. 6.—Official denial was made yesterday of a report that Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, had resigned. The announcement follows:

"During Lord Kitchener's temporary absence on public duty the prime minister is carrying on the work at the war office. There is no truth in the statement that Lord Kitchener has resigned." Earl Kitchener was in London last week at the time of General Joffre's visit to England. Since then no report has been received concerning his absence from the war office until yesterday. There has been no intimation that he might resign. In fact, the war secretary, according to the general understanding in London is to be made a member of the small cabinet committee which is to be charged with direction of the war.

AUSTRIANS IN NEW MOVE TO STOP THE SERBIAN RETREAT

Begin Attack Along Western Border of Montenegro, Where Serbs May Seek Refuge.

Berlin, by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J., Nov. 6.—A new movement to cut off the retreat of the Serbian army is reported by the Overseas News agency. The Austrians are said to have begun an attack along the western border of Montenegro, in which country the Serbian forces are expected to seek refuge.

NO NITRATE FOR WAR.

Thirty Days Would Use the American Supply.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—In an address Thursday to a committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers, James H. Lewis, state engineer of Oregon, said that in the event of war between the United States and another power, the supply of nitrate available in this country would be exhausted in thirty days and that should the enemy control the seas, the source of nitrate supply would be entirely cut off. Nitrate is essential to the manufacture of explosives. Mr. Lewis said: "The United States is dependent for its nitrate stores on Chile. There is a process for drawing nitrogen from the air by means of powerful electric furnaces. Employment of this process is all that has saved Germany from a munitions famine in the present war. No plant for using this process on a commercial scale exists in the United States."

Mr. Lewis said a \$50,000,000 project on the Columbia river, which would supply the national demand for nitrates was held up solely because of uncertainty as to title to waterpower.

"The export duties which we pay Chile for nitrates within a few years would defray the cost of a plant of our own," he said.

Waterpower projects, other than those on the Columbia river, are held up by reason of interstate disputes over water control, other members of the committee said. The committee, which will be in session for a week, plans to consider a law to remedy waterpower conditions and also will consider determination of responsibility in preventing pollution of streams by emptying city sewage into them.

GOSSIP OF WHITLOCK.

For Vice President or the Governor of Ohio.

The flood of gossip concerning the return home of Brand Whitlock, United States minister of Belgium, has brought up again the question whether Vice President Marshall is to be re-nominated.

Talk is current that Mr. Whitlock is viewed by some Democratic leaders with favor for the nomination for vice president. Others favor him for governor of Ohio. The state department flatly denies that his return is for any other reason than ill health, or that there is trouble because his report on the case of Miss Cavell to Ambassador Page was published although he had not intended it to be, thus subjecting the German military regime in Belgium to criticism.

SHOCKED TO DEATH.

As He Shaved How Man Was Killed at Elevator Shaft.

Concord, Ont., Nov. 6.—Omer LaTour was electrocuted in the St. Lawrence highway early yesterday while shaving. Other employees how Louis Chevalier had met his death at the same electric switch a few hours earlier.

Drink "Works" From Top Down

IT "STRIKES" the brain first and destroys moral character—the body afterward. Protect your health, life, business and family against further "strife" by taking the New Three Day Treatment of Lums and Neal Institute, 912 Hancock street, Boston, N. H. Ask for references.

VILLA AFTER MEXICO CITY

This Indicated by State Department Despatches Received

GOES TO GUAYMAS TO RECUPERATE

Americans Reported Killed Are Alive and Held by Villa

Washington, Nov. 6.—Confidential reports to the war department from official sources in Mexico indicate that General Villa, in his movement to Naco, is carrying out part of a plan to strike from there through the interior to the Pacific coast to capture the port of Guaymas to get a base of supplies and then, after recouping his military strength, probably move on toward Mexico City.

With the statement by Villa that he was on his way to Hermosillo and was busy assembling provisions for his men at Villa Verde, the center of interest in the border hostilities between Mexican factions yesterday shifted to the south. On the roads stretching south and southeast from Naco, Villa said he had 13,000 troops, which he was planning to concentrate along the line of march to the southwest metropolis.

In face of Villa's reiterated assurance that no property in the Cananea mining district would be molested, it is reported that the Cananea Consolidated Copper company paid \$25,000 for immunity.

Conflicting reports were received here concerning looting and destruction of property in this district. A detachment of Villa soldiers were reported to have raided the ranch of N. F. D. Nichols, east of here, on the American side of the border. Horses, cattle and household articles were taken, it was said.

SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY WAR.

Ireland's Work of Spreading Out the Population.

Dublin, Nov. 6.—Among benevolent activities in Ireland injuriously affected by the war is the work of the congested districts board. Established by Arthur Balfour when chief secretary for Ireland a quarter of a century ago, it has been fostered by all subsequent governments and has done a vast amount of useful service in improving the condition of the people of the West. The peculiarity of these poverty-stricken communities is that the country is greatly over-populated where the land is rocky, bad and unproductive, and much under-populated in the immediate neighborhood where there are great tracts of grazing land.

The board has power to buy land wherever tenanted and to distribute it in allotments to the people. They can acquire this land compulsorily where necessary, and under these powers have, after a long fight, succeeded in expropriating the Marquis of Clanricarde, whose estate near Loughrea was for a generation one of the hottest of storm centers in the land war. Within the past five years they have bought 672 estates of 1,660,783 acres at a total price of over \$30,000,000, and there is a great deal more land that they might usefully buy and resettle. By direction of the treasury, in consequence of the war, these purchases have now been suspended.

They may continue with what money they have but are restrained from any further undertakings till the war is over and possibly for long afterwards. This interruption of a valuable and vital work for the benefit of the poorest part of the Irish people is much regretted, but seems to be regarded as inevitable in the financial circumstances of the time.

The board, besides its agricultural work, does a great deal for the promotion of cottage industries. This too has been seriously hit by the war. Last year attention was called to a falling off in the earnings of the board's lace and crocheting classes due partly to the competition of Austria, which had started to make "Irish lace," and partly to the dullness in the American market. The outbreak of the war led to economies in dress. Lace was a luxury banned by savings committees, and the workers of the West suffered for it. The earnings of the lace makers, which had been close on £30,000 (\$150,000) a year, fell to £11,000. Thirty-three lace classes had to be closed down and the earnings of the women employed fell.

A few of them have fortunately been able to obtain employment as knitters for the war office. In some districts the amount earned by the women had exceeded the total rent roll, and out of their savings it was possible in numerous instances to buy stock for the land and provide capital to improve permanently the conditions of these little farms, as well as to secure a fuller supply of milk for the children. The board is doing its best to furnish other revenue of employment, but so far their efforts are merely experimental. These black western coasts are, as the inhabitants call them, the last land in Europe and the nearest paradise to America, but the world war has found them out.

Industrial Ireland will suffer a serious war loss in the tobacco trade, not great perhaps in financial amount, but important as affecting a very helpful future prospect. The country is particularly well suited for growing tobacco. Some years ago it was permitted by the government, which had formerly forbidden it. Experiments were made under government auspices and growers were encouraged to put their capital into tobacco crops. Successful crops were grown in North Wexford and Louth. Irish tobacco had passed beyond the stage of experiment and had outlived the wit of the comic papers. Pipe tobacco, as well as cigars and cigarettes grown in Ireland, found a good sale, but it is now declared that the taxes in the new budget will annihilate the industry and deprive the workers of a sound and profitable employment on the land.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES

TIMES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP AND SUBJECTS OF SERMONS

Swedish Mission on Brook Street—Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.; service at 7 p. m. All welcome.

Mission Union Sunday School, South Barre—Meets Sunday at 3 p. m. There will be no preaching service.

East Barre Congregational Church—James Hamae, pastor. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m., followed by communion service. Sunday school at 11:45. Christian Endeavor service at 7 p. m.

Christian Science Church—Service at 10:45 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 7:30. To these services all are welcome. The reading room is open Tuesday and Friday from 2 to 4 p. m. 7 Summer street.

Berlin Congregational Church—Frank Blomfield, pastor. 10:45 a. m., first of a course of sermons on "The Bible and Everyday Life"—"The Bible on Business." Sunday school at noon. 7:30 p. m., young people's meeting.

St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church, Webster—W. J. M. Beattie, rector. Holy communion at 9:15 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 3 o'clock. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Service on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, followed by a rehearsal of the choir. The bishop will visit this parish on Sunday, Nov. 21.

Salvation Army—Open-air service this evening at Depot square at 7:30. Free and easy meeting indoors at 8. Sunday services—Sunday school at 1:30. Meeting at Solid Rock chapel, Foxville, at 3; subject, "The Nearness of Hell." Young people's legion meeting at 6:30. Open-air service at 7:30. Salvation meeting at 8. All are invited to attend our services.

Church of the Good Shepherd—W. J. M. Beattie, rector. Holy communion and sermon at 10:30. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 o'clock. Every woman in the parish, who is a communicant, is asked to be at communion to-morrow at 10:30. Confirmation class Friday evening at 7:30. The bishop will confirm a class and preach morning and evening on Sunday, Nov. 21.

First Presbyterian Church—Edgar Cleveland, pastor. Morning service at 10:30; subject of address, "Hesitation in the Lord's Work." Sunday school at noon. At the evening service at 7 o'clock, the subject of the sermon will be "The Invocation of the Lord's Prayer." Miss Bella Cantley and George Mackay will sing a duet, entitled, "The Lord is My Light." Thursday at 7:30 p. m. the subject of the sermon will be, "The Inevitable Word."

Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church—E. F. Newell, pastor. Morning worship at 10:30; sermon on, "No Man Cared for My Soul." Sunday school at 11:50; lesson on, "Joah repairs the Temple." Junior and intermediate leagues, with good programs, at 3. Growth league at 6:30. "A Prophet's Great Promise to Youth." Regular evening service at 7:30. Subject, "Italy's Great Prophet—Preacher, Statesman, Who Built for the Ages." Good music morning and evening.

Congregational Church—J. W. Barnett, pastor. 10:30 a. m., worship and sermon; subject, "Leaving Out the Biggest Factor in the Problem." 12 m., Sunday school. 3 p. m., the juniors. 7 p. m., worship and sermon; subject, "Some Inalienable Human Rights—Life." This is the first sermon in a series on the general subject, "Some Inalienable Human Rights," and a cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in social and human life, with its complex problems. 8 p. m., at the close of the evening service, S. Hollister Jackson will give an organ recital, to which everyone will be welcome.

First Baptist Church—George H. Holt, pastor. Morning service at 10:30; subject of sermon, "Honest Baptists." 12 o'clock, Bible school; subject, "Repairing the Temple." 1 o'clock, communion service. 3 o'clock, the juniors. This is the second week of the journey around the world. At 6 o'clock, Christian Endeavor meeting; subject, "Tasks That Are Waiting for the Christian Church." Lake 4:14-21. Leader, Claude Partridge. Evening service at 7 o'clock; subject, "Deliverance from Evil." On Thursday evening at 6:45, teacher training class; 7:30, prayer meeting.

Universalist Church—John B. Reardon, minister. Public worship and sermon at 10:30; subject, "The Findings of a Police Court and Some Deductions Drawn Therefrom." Bible study at 11:45; subject, "Paul's Sermon to Jews." Devotional meeting of the Young People's Christian union in the vestry at 7; subject, "Postoffice Mission Work—The Power of the Printed Word." Regular monthly business meeting of the board of trustees in the vestry Friday evening at 7:30. Sunday morning, Prof. W. A. Wheaton will play "Intermezzo" (Mazgani) and "Postlude in D" (Barry). The quartet will sing "Cantata Dominica" (Dudley Buck) and "Come Unto Me" (Nevin). Louis H. Baine will sing "The Last Hope" (Gottschalk).

CALIFORNIA ORANGE CROP SHORT.

From 20 to 30 Per Cent Below Normal This Year.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 6.—The California orange crop this year will be from twenty to fifty per cent below normal, according to figures made public yesterday by the state horticultural commission.

Big crops of lemons, olives and grapefruit are indicated, the commission's report says.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR EDISON.

He and Nikola Tesla and Theodor Svendsen Suggested as Probable Recipients.

London, Nov. 6.—According to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen, Thomas A. Edison, Nikola Tesla and Theodor Svendsen, Swedish chemist, of the University of Uppsala, are suggested there as probable recipients of Nobel prizes.

JEWELRY

When you want a piece of jewelry, come in and see our splendid display.

O. J. DODGE, The Jeweler

105 Main Street
This is the "Main American" in Barre

CONCEALED JOY LINE PURCHASE

So Former President of the Company Says

AT THE SUGGESTION OF MELLE

New Haven Control Did Not Change Its Policy

New York, Nov. 6.—Frank M. Dunbaugh, former president of the Joy Steamship company, took the witness stand again yesterday at the trial of 11 former directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway company under the Sherman law, to continue his story; begun Thursday, of the alleged steps taken by the New Haven road to crush the competition of the Joy line and eventually gain control.

The witness said that when in November, 1905, he sold out the Joy line to the New Haven, he delivered the stock endorsed in blank. He turned the shares over to President C. S. Mellen and E. G. Buckland, attorney for the New Haven, for \$800,000.

"Mr. Mellen surprised me," continued the witness, "by asking me to manage the line. I asked him what I would be expected to do. He said that I was to recognize no one but himself and name such rules as I chose. If there is any business you think the Joy Steamship company should have," he said, "go after it. Someone, I don't know whether it was Mr. Mellen, said they did not think anything should be said about this sale."

It was decided, the witness testified, that nothing should be made public about it. "Mr. Mellen gave me very broad powers," he added.

"Except for the management of Mr. Mellen, you continued to run the line as an independent line, didn't you?" asked Attorney James W. Osborne, for the government.

"Yes, for two years."

"And you did not publish the fact of the sale in any newspaper?"

"Well, there were some reports made to the government, I think."

"Answer the question yes or no."

"No," replied the witness.

Mr. Osborne questioned the witness about the Enterprise line, which the government alleges was driven out of business through competition from the Joy line under New Haven rule.

"The Enterprise line went out of business in 1907," said Dunbaugh; "they practically failed."

About a week after the Enterprise line went out of business, the witness added, Mr. Mellen told him the Joy line was to be turned over to another line, and he wanted the witness to quit.

The Joy line boats and properties were turned over to the United States Transportation company and eventually to the Hartford & New York Transportation company, he said.

Dunbaugh was asked whether he represented the New Haven in the negotiations to purchase the Hartford & New York Transportation company. He said that at the request of Mr. Mellen he had made a proposition to C. C. Goodrich, manager of the line for the purchase of the property, which was accepted.

Goodrich, when on the stand last week, testified that he did not know who Dunbaugh represented until after the transactions were over.

Testimony brought out in the cross examination of Mr. Dunbaugh seemed to indicate that the Joy line was the aggressor in the traffic war with the New Haven and that the latter company moved in self-defense. The agreement brought about stable freight rates, the witness said, and this worked to the advantage even of shippers. He stated that his people were treated with absolute fairness by the New Haven after an agreement was reached. He thought the failure of the Enterprise line was due to poor management.

TITCOMB'S ADVICE TO HUNTERS

Vermont Fish and Game Commissioner Issues Circular.

A circular issued from the office of John W. Titcomb, fish and game commissioner, in answer to many inquiries made is as follows:

"Lyndonville, Vt., Nov. 3, 1915.

"During the approaching open season 'any wild deer except fawns' may be killed. This protection of fawns has led to many inquiries as to what is a fawn.

"The intent of the legislature in drafting the present deer law was to amend the old law sufficiently to make it lawful to shoot both bucks and does during the present season. 'Any deer' means both male and female. Fawns are excepted as they are by the law of almost all states in which deer are hunted. The specification of fawns in the Vermont law has been unnecessary heretofore, as one buck with horns not less than three inches in length were the only animals which could be lawfully killed. The male or buck fawn does not have horns three inches long until older. Webster defines fawn as 'a buck or doe of the first year.' In other words a fawn is a deer born during the present year which means that it is dropped sometime last March or later. It is as easy to distinguish the difference between a fawn and a deer as it is to distinguish the difference between a cow and a calf when the latter is not more than six months old.

"No hunter will shoot a little fawn if he is a sportsman and if the hunter does not take time enough to see he is liable to shoot a fawn being. With the elimination of the buck law for which one of the strongest arguments advanced by its advocates is the safeguarding of the fawn of fellow hunters, let us be thankful that the fawn law, besides the obvious reason for its enactment, may be a 'safety first' warning to some of the many persons whose past experience in handling a high power gun comes with the open season on deer."

We've a Regal Style that Will Fit You!

You may have had trouble to get a shoe that really fits your feet without a pinch somewhere.

Most folks are familiar with that difficulty.

But not the folks who wear Regals because Regals come in quarter sizes and in such a variety of sensible lasts that any foot can be fitted.

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Carson and the Cabinet.

To speak as yet of a split in the British cabinet is premature. "King" Carson has left it, but he is a quite impossible person of the rule-or-ruin sort; a place was made for him, and another was offered to John Redmond, with the idea of having both Irish factions represented, and when Redmond declined it would have been better to withdraw the offer to Carson, whose temperament unfits him for any role but that of rebel. His notions as to war and diplomacy may be right or they may be wrong—they have not been published. But in resigning in a huff at a critical moment he has once more shown that he is not the kind of stuff which can be used in a government; nothing less than a dictatorship could possibly contain him.

A political upheaval in England would be no cause for wonder; the remarkable thing is that it has been suppressed so long. The pot was boiling over once before when the premier and his associates relented the pressure by taking the leaders of muzzled opposition into a coalition cabinet. If things had gone well it is likely that this device would have served. But things have not gone well; on the contrary, they have gone in some respects very ill indeed, and the disappointment of hopes at the Dardanelles and in the Balkans have but brought to a head the fever of dissatisfaction at everything—generals, diplomats, press censors, and politicians. The cabinet naturally has to bear the blame for everything, and the difficulty is that in such a crisis it is not easy or safe to settle the matter in the constitutional way, by an appeal to the country. A general election on such an issue as conscription is the last thing a level-headed Englishman would want forced upon the country.

Mr. Asquith's illness, coming at such a moment, is peculiarly unfortunate. In another case it might be taken as a preliminary to resignation, as in the case of the French foreign minister, Delcasse. But Mr. Asquith's health has long been unequal to the strain, and even before the war was near the breaking point it need not be supposed, therefore, that this present illness covers anything else.

A Room With Personality.

The walls of the room were papered in faded gold, like an old man's memory of a sunny day when his heart was young, and the cretonnes at the windows, once brave and gay in their coloring, were blurred and dimmed, like memories of the short, bright hours of Youth, flaming out, one after another, almost painfully distinct, which the hand of Time has woven into one indefinite pattern, with all the passionate joy and sharp regret washed out. The restless feet of youth had stamped out the designs in the carpet, and had worn a path straight through the heart of the big, peaceful room to the open front door and the wide, pulsing world without. Like the incarnate spirit of the room, the little hostess sat in the stiff, high-backed chair of her great-grandfather, fluttering her ivory-tinted hands among the fragile china that had been the wedding present of her great-grandmother, while the youth of long ago smiled wisely down on her out of their narrow, black frames on the wall.—N. Margaret Campbell in The Country Magazine for November.

CHOIR LEADER STATES HE TOOK FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE UPON ADVICE OF FR. JOHN HIMSELF

W. R. Tyrrell, formerly of Lowell, who was choir director in St. Patrick's church 40 years ago under Father John O'Brien (from whom Father John's Medicine got its name) first took the medicine upon the advice of the pastor himself. Mr. Tyrrell says he "is continually chanting the praises of this old prescription."

Father John's Medicine Was So Named by the People

Father John's Medicine is a physician's prescription.

Prescribed for the Rev. Father John O'Brien of Lowell, Mass., by an eminent specialist in 1855.

Father John recommended this prescription to his parishioners and friends and in this way it became known as Father John's Medicine.

Father John's Medicine is recommended for coughs, colds and throat and lung troubles and to make flesh and strength. It is not a patent medicine, and does not contain alcohol or poisonous drugs. It has been in use over 50 years.

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